

before. The house owner said that the children had tried to detain the birds and everyone seemed genuinely to regret that they had not waited for me.

No new nests were reported after June and I suspect that the breeding season is then over.

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Further bird records of interest from the northern and western slopes of Mt Kilimanjaro

Several new records of birds from Mt Kilimanjaro have been made since Cordeiro (1994) went to press, and could not be included in that paper. Most of these records are from our own surveys of the south-west and north slopes of the mountain in 1993 and 1994. NJC briefly visited the Lukani area near Sanya Juu on 18 August 1993 and Kilimanjaro Timbers on the north slope on 24–25 July 1994. JMG resided at Kilimanjaro Timbers throughout 1990 and from 1992 to 1994 and made most of his observations in this area. We also take the opportunity of adding some records of Kilimanjaro forest birds from Stuart & Jensen (1981) and Fuggles-Couchman (1984) that had been previously overlooked by Cordeiro (1994).

Cordeiro (1994) indicated that some species (e.g. Narina Trogon *Apaloderma narina* and Dark-backed Weaver *Ploceus bicolor*) might possibly occur on Mt Kilimanjaro, based on the list of Kilimanjaro birds given by Williams (1967). However, according to Baker (1994), "These lists were not intended as sources of primary reference and contain species the author felt should occur (J. G. Williams, pers. comm.)." Thus those species listed by Williams (1967) and included in Cordeiro (1994) may not all have been recorded by J.G. Williams from Mt Kilimanjaro.

All locations mentioned in this note are indicated in Fig. 1 of Cordeiro (1994).

Forest species

African Green Ibis *Bostrychia olivacea* Three individuals were observed by JMG foraging in damp leaf litter below *Olea* trees at c. 1850 m below Kilimanjaro Timbers, 15 February 1994. At other times between 1990 and 1994, birds flying past Kilimanjaro Timbers were believed to be this species based on their call. Another group of African Green Ibis was seen by JMG in mixed upper Afromontane forest near Mandara Hut at c. 2700 m on the southern slope in October 1993.

Olive Pigeon *Columba arquatrix* JMG observed breeding colonies in *Podocarpus*

and *Hagenia* trees at 2500 m on the north slope in June 1994. They were also observed flying down in large numbers to fruiting olive trees at 1800–1900 m. An individual collecting nest material was observed at 2000 m in montane forest at Kilimanjaro Timbers on 25 July 1994.

Tambourine Dove *Turtur tympanistria* Recorded by Cordeiro (1994) up to 1900 m, but could occur higher in some places, as it was observed in disturbed forest at Kilimanjaro Timbers at 2000 m.

Trumpeter Hornbill *Bycanistes bucinator* Not included in Cordeiro (1994) but visits the lower forest. Several small flocks observed at Lukani and Mweka.

Scaly-throated Honeyguide *Indicator variegatus* An apparent recent addition to the list of Kilimanjaro forest birds (Cordeiro 1994); however, first recorded at the forest edge near Ol Molog in December 1942, 1700 m, by Fuggles-Couchman (1984). N. E. Baker (pers. comm.) notes it to be a relatively common low-density resident in south-west Kilimanjaro.

Olive Thrush *Turdus olivaceus* Apart from those habitats listed in Cordeiro (1994), a pair was also seen foraging in the coffee-banana farms some distance below the forest at Lukani, August 1993.

Non-forest species

Green-backed Heron *Butorides striatus* Recorded by JMG in disturbed forest at a seasonal pool near Kilimanjaro Timbers, 1 April 1990, 2000 m.

Black Stork *Ciconia nigra* Observed by JMG at a seasonal pool in disturbed forest at 2000 m near Kilimanjaro Timbers, 10 February 1993.

Speckled Pigeon *Columba guinea* Breeding resident at Kilimanjaro Timbers where it utilizes the roofs of existing houses. Breeding in July 1994.

Green Wood Hoopoe *Phoeniculus purpureus* Resident at Kilimanjaro Timbers in degraded forest.

Southern Ground Hornbill *Bucorvus leadbeateri* Several seen by JMG and C. A. Foley at Endonet in plantation forest on 21 June 1990, c. 1700 m.

Black-headed Oriole *Oriolus larvatus* Cordeiro (1994) lists only one record at the forest edge, 1900 m. At least two were seen in degraded forest at Kilimanjaro Timbers, 2000 m, July 1994.

Southern Black Flycatcher *Melaenornis pammelaina* At least three separate individuals observed flycatching in the mid-stratum of disturbed forest at Kilimanjaro Timbers, 2000 m, 25 July 1994.

Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea* Not recorded by Cordeiro (1994). Individuals were seen by JMG at Kilimanjaro Timbers, 2000 m, in January 1993 and 1994.

Black-bellied Starling *Lamprotornis corruscus* Stuart & Jensen (1981) noted this species outside forest at Marangu in August 1981 and also mention a specimen collected at 'Old Moshi' in April 1916, now in the collection of the National Museums of

Kenya, Nairobi (No. B2605). Only the Greater Blue-eared Starling *L. chalybaeus* has recently and consistently been observed in the Marangu area (N. E. Baker, pers. comm.) and elsewhere on the slopes of Kilimanjaro (N. E. Baker, pers. comm. & NJC, pers. obs). The Nairobi specimen is indeed of Black-bellied Starling (*L. A. Bennun*, pers. comm.) but further observations are needed before this species is added to the Kilimanjaro avifauna.

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Omissions from two *Scopus* Shorts

Colin Jackson: First record of Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* in East Africa, *Scopus* 19: 113–114; the record had been accepted by the East African Rarities Committee and this should have been mentioned in the text. Similarly,

Chris J. Feare and Elaine L. Gill: First record of a Wattled Starling *Creatophora cinerea* in the Seychelles, *Scopus* 19: 118–119; the record had been accepted by the Seychelles list committee and this should have been mentioned in the text.

Thanks to David Fisher for drawing attention to these two points.